The Negro Farmer and Messenger

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; especially devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers

and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

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HOG RAISING

By Junius Campbell, Post Graduate, Agricultureal Department
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

The first thing in pig raising is selection. By all means select a pig of good blood, a pure bred being preferred. The aim should be to produce large, compact early maturing pigs of uniform size. There are two types of hogs, the bacon type and the lard type. The lard type is most popular in the South. In selecting, choose the best breeds of hogs, such as the Berkshire, Poland China, or Duroc Jersey. The lard type mature early and make good gains. They have strong constitutions and rapidly take on flesh which contains a good mixture of lean meat. The hogs should be placed in a pen well drained and sheltered, special attention being given to bedding and shades. The pen must be kept clean to prevent diseases.

During the cold winter months the hogs can be kept in good condition by being fed on scraps from the kitchen with an addition of a little grain, such as corn, oats or rye, but cheaper still is the velvet bean.

Proper Feeding

The velvet bean can be grown almost anywhere in the South. It has proven very satisfactory as hog feed here in the South. It is very rich in protein, and protein is the very thing needed as it produces growth and body tissue. This grain ration at this time is simply to act as a change of diet; it stimulates digestion and may be fed at the rate of about 4½ pounds a week per head during January, February and March. If corn is used during this time, one bushel will be used, which will cost one dollar; if velvet beans are used the cost will be 45 cents, and if oats are fed, the cost will be 80 cents. This grain food may or may not be all fed at once, but whenever it is fed it should be well soaked in the swill and fed in the morning. When spring opens the hogs should be fed on the same swill with the addition of all the grasses they can eat. During the spring and summer months the hogs must be given attention so as to keep them constantly growing. When fall begins the feeding of grain along with the swill must again be used; this time using soaked corn at the rate of 8 pounds a week per head, until November, then begin to cut down on swill, making the ration 50-50 until killing time.

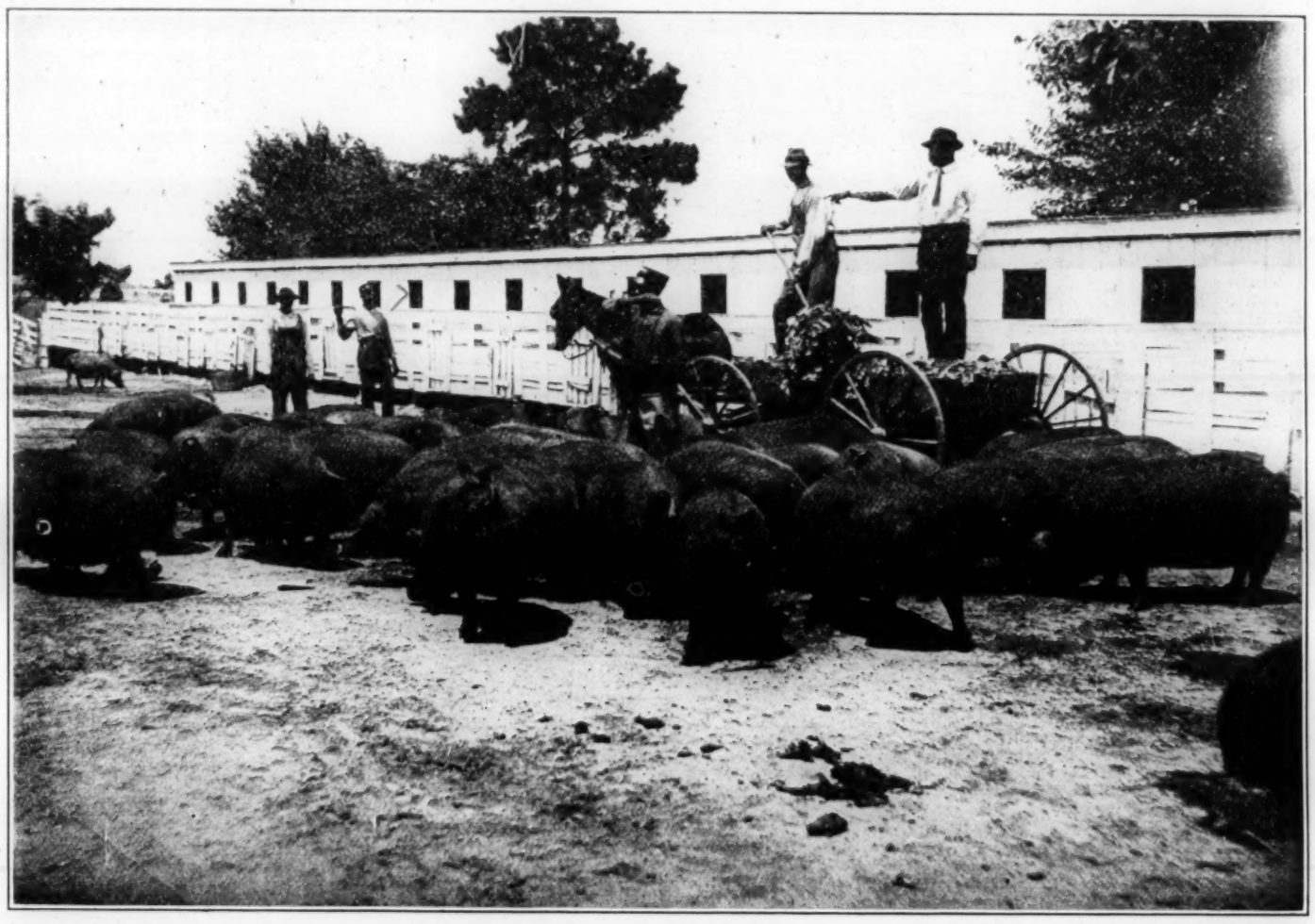
When a full ration of corn must be fed in a pen, it should be well floored to prevent rooting, 6 pounds per day, or as much as the animal will clean up and keep up an appetite, or as the expert calls it, keep on his feet. All of the best feeders have declared that a hog raised for meat should not see a Christmas; therefore the killing time will be during the month of December.

How to Estimate Profits

To estimate the cost as near as possible, we are safe to figure as follows: Cost of pigs—barrow—30 lbs., at 10 cts., $3.00. Cost of feed, shorts and corn, at 6 cts., $4.35. If a pig of good blood has been selected and the feeding carried on as directed, there should be a gain of 6.6 pounds per day, or 168 pounds during the 330 days fed. The pig having weighed 30 pounds when bought and cost $3.00 should now weigh 198 pounds and be worth $19.80. Under average conditions it will take about 450 pounds of gain or its equivalent to make 100 pounds of gain during live weight on a pig during the time of growing from 50 to 100 pounds. If gain is $1.00 per hundred, this would make the cost of 100 pounds of gain $4.50 for the feed alone. If gain is $1.50 per 100 pounds, then the feed cost of 100 pounds of gain on the pig would be $66.75. Under the average conditions, therefore, cheap feed is very essential to profit in pig feeding.

How to Handle Hog Diseases

Some of the diseases of hogs are scours, sore mouth, constipation, cholera and lice. Sore mouth is caused by mud holes and filth. Treatment: Clean the sores well and paint them with iodine once or twice a day. Scours—Causes are feeding foods that are too concentrated, and sour foods. Treatment: Give one tablespoonful of castor oil, lime water or sulphate of iron in small doses in the swill. Constipation—Cause: using foods that are too dry and feeding irregularly. Treatment: A dose of castor oil or linseed oil. Hog Cholera: To prevent an outbreak of cholera, keep hogs free from parasites, such as worms and lice. Change hog yard occasionally. When hogs are exposed to disease, vaccinate at once with the single treatment. Symptoms of cholera are loss of appetite or feverish, wabbly gait, weak in hindquarters and eyelids matted together. To control cholera in your herd: First, quarantine all such holes so infection will not be carried to the neighbors' hogs. Second, burn all carcasses of hog that have died of cholera or any other disease. Clean up the pens and hog houses and yards, also disinfect with fresh slack lime. The sick and dead hogs are the most dangerous sources of cholera, watch these, and not the buzzards.



Hogs Thrive Best When Well fed and Sheltered.

How to Destroy Lice on Hogs

Lice — These parasites can be removed from hogs by dipping. With a small number of pigs, we can use a barrel. The pigs can be caught, plunged in the dip and held there the required time. If a large number of hogs are to be dipped, a dipping tank can be constructed, and this can be used year after year. The tank should be about 10 feet long at the waterline 3 to 3½ feet deep, and narrow so that the hog can't turn around. A solution that may be used for dipping is 1 to 2% coal tar dip; lime and sulphur dip; crude oil; 1% coal tar and sulphur. Hogs should be dipped at least three times a week or ten days apart in order to kill, not only the adult lice, but the young that may hatch out after the first dipping.

AN INTERESTING REPORT

Welsh, Alabama, January 21, 1917.

Dear Editor: Being deprived of the opportunity to represent my county at the Negro Farmers' Conference, because of the lack of time, please allow me space in the Negro Farmer and Messenger to represent Chambers County. Farming in Chambers County is rapidly improving. We have raised successfully the following products:—corn, potatoes, ground peas, cotton, averaging from four to five bales to the mule, and navy beans, a vegetable that we have never raised heretofore. Nearly every farmer has sufficient meat to last him the entire season. Inasmuch as we are progressing along the agricultural lines, we are striving to develop along literary lines also. In this connection, I am pleased to mention our County Superintendent of Education, Mr. G. M. Barnett, who, not only in my estimation, but in the estimation of the entire community, is a man who is willing and able to lend a helping hand toward the advancement of our race. We have one of the best superintendents in the State and we feel very proud of him. We consider our Rosenwald schools valuable assets and shall strive always to keep the spirit of loyalty in the minds of our people here.

I am pleased also, Mr. Editor, to assure you of the great pleasure I derived from the Negro Farmers' Conference. It was an inspiration, indeed to me, as well as to the party representing Chambers County. This Conference has made an everlasting impression upon the minds of our farmers; they never tire of speaking

of the hospitality of Tuskegee and I am sure they will, in the future, put into practice the noble work for which this Conference stands.

In speaking of the merits of the Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Conference, I cannot afford to fail in speaking of the merits of the Negro Farmer and Messenger, a paper which our people should read in order to gain a more scientific knowledge of farming. Reading is an education in itself. I am therefore trying to impress the necessity of this paper to our people. My purpose is to read in order to gain more knowledge of farming. I have raised on my farm, peanuts, velvet beans and various other supplies for sale, but I do not depend upon cotton for a livelihood. Most heartily do I endorse the motto, "Let down your bucket where you are," and when we as farmers can all think seriously upon it, we shall not want for anything but have instead—our homes, our stock, our bread and our meat.

With best wishes for your continued success I am

Very truly yours,
G. R. Dunson.

CONFERENCE NOTES FROM NEWVILLE, ALABAMA

Report of Nathan Cotton, Newville, Alabama:

Made 15 hundred pounds lard.
Syrup, 1 barrel, 77 quarts in bottles.
Sold 100 pounds meat at 13½ cts. per pound.
Sold 100 bushels and one peck of rye.
Sold 8 bushels of wheat at $2.00 per bushel.
Air tight fruit: 8 jars blackberries; 13 jars pears.
Sold two tons cotton seed.

Mrs. Christmas killed five hogs and has four hogs to be killed.
80 gallons syrup.
10 bales cotton.
200 bushels corn.
Sold two tons of cotton seed.
Sold 15 jars air tight fruit.
December 29: Lard, 6 cans; Meat, 1,462 pounds; Syrup, 30 gallons; Sausage, 40 pounds; Potatoes, 100 bushels; Poultry, 70 head; Canned fruit, 49 cans.

J. H. Leonard owns 32 acres of land, a five-room house valued at $2,500; raised 200 bushels corn, made 108 gallons of syrup; has 1,000 pounds of meat, 150 bushels potatoes, four tons hay; 2,000 bundles fodder; realized from truck garden, $71.80; realized from cotton $700; 203 cans fruit; poultry 104 heads.

W. E. Glanton owns 166 acres of land.
Made 1,000 pounds of meat.
Syrup, 3 barrels.
Poultry, 56 head.
Corn, 500 bushels.
Cotton, valued at $900.
Peanuts, 250 bushels.
Fodder and hay, 6 tons.
One hundred bushels potatoes.
One two-room building.

Mr. Tom Christmas owns 425 acres of land, four hogs, 125 bushels corn, 23 gallons syrup, made ten bales cotton, raised 25 bushels potatoes, one cow and calf, and has a good supply of poultry.

J. E. Kirkland owns 43 acres of land, and a five-room house valued at $1,000.

Jennie Kirkland owns 77 acres of land, and a five-room house valued at $3,000.

Daniel Kirkland owns 158 acres of land and a seven-room house valued at $2,000.

S. K. Kirkland owns 48 acres of land valued at $2,000.

He made 10 bales of cotton.
200 bushels of corn.
80 gallons syrup.
He has 2 mules.
2 cows.
100 chickens.
13 hogs.

R. A. Hollice owns 69½ acres of land, and a seven-room house valued at $2,000.

E. Hollis owns land containing 69½ acres, and a five-room house valued at $1,737.

INTERESTING PEOPLE IN BETTER FARMING

Below are extracts from an article that appears in the February number of the American Magazine, on Mrs. G. H. Mathis' method of interesting people in better farming. We very much hope that as many of our readers as possible will secure this magazine and read the very interesting story of what Mrs. Mathis is doing for her own State (Alabama), and how in 1915 alone she was worth $20,000,000 to Alabama.

"Mrs. G. H. Mathis is the best judge of farm land in the State of Alabama. She is so excellent a geologist that she was able, not long ago, to locate the richest onyx deposit in the world and snatch it from under the noses of experienced mining men. She is a public speaker of such good sense and good humor that organizations in every State of the Union have asked her to talk before them. Yet the surest key to her character is found in the title by which she is known all over the sunswept South—'The woman who loved Alabama into line.'"

"Alabama's first real modern landlady drew up contracts with each of her renters whereby she received one-third of all the crops, and the renter promised to follow her directions to the last detail.

"I agree,' the paper ran, 'to work the roads through the farm at such times as Mrs. Mathis may direct—to assist in keeping the pasture fence in perfect condition . . . to plant sixteen acres of corn on such land as Mrs. Mathis may assign for the purpose . . . to plant five acres in oats and three acres in hay . . . to keep a brood sow in the pasture and raise one hundred dollars worth of meat a year . . . to put a good cow in the pasture and raise a calf to be one year old before killing . . . to plant one acre of sorghum, and make at least one barrel of molasses, for my own use . . . and I furthermore agree that the business will be conducted in an orderly manner and without dissension and fuss.'

"Mrs. Mathis doesn't believe in general programs. Time tables were given to each renter, telling him just what to do in every week of the year. And he had to do it, too."

"Mrs. Mathis' first adventure in land was the purchase of one thousand and sixty acres of run-down farm land at eight dollars an acre She had it tilled for six years according to her own ideas, and then sold it for forty dollars an acre. Since then she has taken many other worn-out tracts and turned a similar trick with them. Her profits have been remarkably heavy."

"Last year in its second season, the Girls' Canning Club of Etowah County sold sixty-eight thousand cans of tomatoes in Gadsden for $13,144, with a net profit of ten thousand dollars.

"So a new spirit has come to the hills—and to the town as well. The Gadsden Civic League has entertained the girls with dinners, auto rides and picture shows, and has come to a closer understanding of their deeds and dreams."

FROM NEWVILLE, ALABAMA

February 8, 1917.

Mr. Booker T. Washington, Jr., spoke to a large and appreciative audience composed of both races. Mr. Washington's speech fully captivated his audience and caused the spirit of good will to be manifested throughout the meeting.

Among the prominent whites who were out and spoke encouraging words were Dr. L. T. Hutta, and Mayor J. E. Cutchins, who spoke at the night session to both, white and colored, and greatly inspired his audience. In addition to the above mentioned white persons who spoke were Mrs. L. Jeffers, Principal of the Mt. Sinai District School, Drs. L. T. Hutta and A. L. Whiggan, and Mr. Gordon Pendleton, who seemed to be very much impressed with the excellent speech delivered by Mr. Booker T. Washington. Mr. Washington received numerous invitations to return to the community.

Aaron Frank,
Reporter.

CAN THE FARMER AFFORD TO BUY FERTILIZER?

Missouri College of Agriculture

Assuming a 160-acre farm with its equipment to be worth $12,000; money, 6 per cent; labor $300 per year; and miscellaneous expenses, $500 a year; what would be the labor income of a grain farmer who produces average crop on an average farm on Northeast Missouri prairie land?

L. F. Childers of the Missouri College of Agriculture answered that question during Farmers' week at the University, by referring to fertilizer experiments of the soils department. Information from the soil experiment fields at Hurdland, Bowling Green, High Hill, and Unionville, applied to the foregoing problem, re-

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veals a suprisingly low labor income.

The average annual yield of untreated soil on these fields places corn at 29 bushels, oats 26.8 bushels, wheat 11.5 bushels, and clover at 1,341 pounds to the acre. If the previously mentioned farm be divided into 35-acre field for grain farming, and if the average ten-year farm price be received for the average yield of these fields, corn would give a cash value anually of $609, oats $375.20, wheat $362.25, and clover $263, or a total of $1609.45.

The cost of operating the farm would be about, interest $720, labor $300, miscellaneous expenses $500; total $1520. This would leave $89.45 which together with the miscellaneous sums from different sources would not give an income above hired men's wages.

Now, under a system of rotation and with applications of lime, phosphorus, and manure at the proper time and place in the rotation, such as has been followed on these experiment fields, the farm, according to the field experiments mentioned, will give a gross return for corn of $966, oats $529.20, wheat $737.10, and clover 600.42, or a total of $2,832.72. Deducting from this the first cost of operation, $1,520; the cost of lime, $105; the cost bone meal, $147; and the remaining sum, $822.72, represents the net labor income of the owner.

In these experiments one ton of lime was applied to corn once in the rotation; bone meal, 150 pounds to the acre, was applied to the wheat at seeding time and on the corn land just before planting. The manure was applied before the corn, 8 tons per acre. Accumulated information shows that the application of lime was not sufficient and that acid phosphate will replace bone meal as the phosphorus carrier. Acid phosphate is about one-third cheaper than bone meal.

THE A. & T. COLLEGE AT GRENSBORO, N. C.

An Important Factor in the Religious and Temperance Movements of the South

BY JNO. D. WRAY,

Former Chairman of Temperance Committee, 1912-13

I have heard the statement that State institutions are of an irreligious nature. Just how much truth there is in such an expression, I am not able to say, but if it is true, the A. & T. College of this city is a very great exception to the rule.

In the first place, our worthy President, Dr. James B. Dudly, is a firm believer in religious training, and exercises as much care in this particular part of the work, as he does in the industrial arts and sciences.

A regular service is held at 3:00 o'clock each Sunday afternoon, and the best ministers of the city, white and colored, of all denominations, preach to the students from the beginning to the end of each session. A most excellent service is rendered by these friends, which is absolutely undenominational, and because of this, it has a very reverential effect upon our student body.

There is also a live Y. M. C. A. which meets every Sunday at 8 a. m. This organization is a volunter movement among the students, and has a wonderful effect upon the moral and religious life of the student body. I recall, very distinctly, a poor boy who got sick here on one occasion and the Y. M. C. A. boys relieved the College entirely of his care and responsibility.

They took turns and sat up with him day and night. They supplied from their own treasury a great many things that the College would have freely provided. They took the place of a trained nurse, and intelligently carried out the doctor's instructions, until the boy recovered.

Another occasion, I remember also, one of the best prayer meetings I ever witnessed in my life, was held in our college chapel. It broke up the study hour in the whole school, and five boys were converted. I reported the matter to President Dudley. I do not recall the exact words of his reply, but it was an expression of congratulation, and gratification over the success of our meeting.

Very recently a boy got his leg broken playing football. As soon as he was able, the boys carried him back and forth to every game, to the service in the chapel, and each of them seemed to pride themselves of the opportunity to render this service which continued until he recuperated. These are only a few of the many incidents of this kind. There is also one of the best Sunday schools in the State, held in connection with the college work, and it meets at 9 o'clock. If there are any who may doubt this statement, I will ask them to drop into our college chapel any Sunday morning at 9 a. m.

All these religious organizations have the hearty approval of the President, and receive his personal attention, and all teachers and students who have charge of the various branches, are given all the encouragement necessary. President Dudley was not satisfied with the above work alone; he believes that temperance is an essential part of his students' education and will best fit them to render a much needed service among our people. So, early in the session of 1912, while I was teaching in my Alma Mater, he asked Professors W. N. Nelson, F. D. Bluford and myself to organize a Temperance Society for the boys, and he holds monthly meetings, at which time the importance of this subject should be discussed, and the students who desire may sign a pledge, which is as follows:

"I promise to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage; to abstain from the use of tobacco and other narcotics; to abstain from the use of profane and obscene language." This pledge was gotten up by the boys and approved by the committee of teachers and the President.

At our first meeting Mrs. Charles D McIver of this city delivered a most appropriate address, and the impression she made is still fresh in our memories. And from then until now, the best qualified persons that could be found have been sought to impart information to our boys on this all important subject. President Dudley authorized us to secure competent persons for the occasion, if they could be gotten anywhere in the State or even outside of the State, if necessary, because he believes that on account of the prohibition laws it is necessary to disseminate the knowledge and nature of temperate living, to say nothing of its important effects upon the life, health and character of our people.

Extracts from the best speakers of all great temperance leaders and Statesmen are read in our meetings; papers are prepared by students and teachers and programs rendered from time to time, so in this way the work is kept alive.

Now, I haven't a complete record, but a conservative estimate shows that about 700 students have joined this society in the last five years, and so far as I have been able to learn, very few of them have failed to live up to their pledge. One of our boys, Mr. O. M. Wilson, reflected much credit upon himself, the society and the school in an experience he had last summer. We are all very proud of him and many others who have done likewise.

Last Sunday afternoon I attended the temperance meeting in the college chapel, and a most interesting program was rendered. All the participants were students who are under the supervision of F. D. Bluford, W. N. Nelson and D. K. Cherry. At this meeting extracts were read from various writers on the temperance question representing the leading universities of the world. At the conclusion of these, several songs were sung, and 43 boys without any coaxing whatever, came forward and signed the pledge. This seemed to be a splendid representation of the five years work of this organization, and I feel that the public ought to know about it. With the greatest respect for the modesty of President Dudley and his corps of excellent teachers, I make the same criticism on him, I made on Prof. T. S. Inborden of the Joseph K. Brick School. Too little is known of the great work of A. and T. College, and its effective influence, not only in North Carolina, but throughout the Southland. So I feel that it should be highly congratulated for the success of its Temperance and Religious organizations, both of which are doing untold good and have an wholesome effect upon the life, and character of our people.

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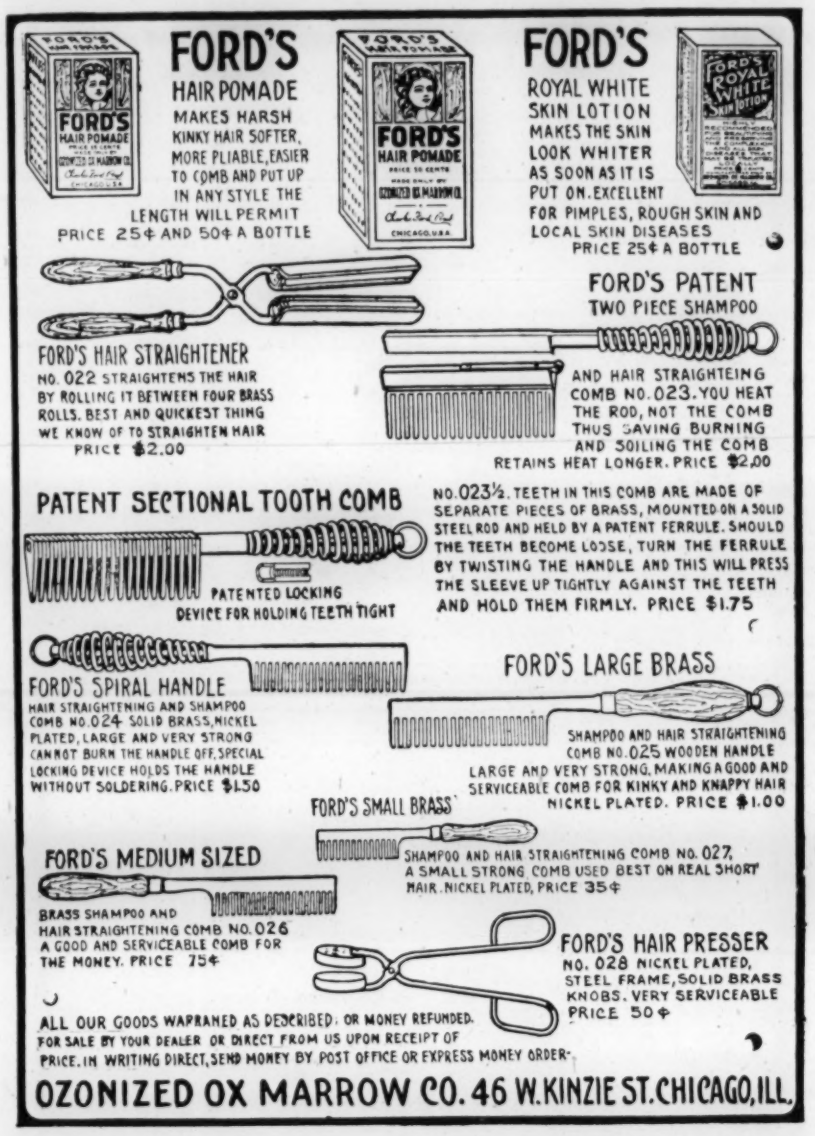
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VERNON W. BARNETT
Editor and Business Manager

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917

EDITORIAL

HEADS UP — GO FOWARD

One writer has said, "There is no disgrace in falling, so long as you get up every time you fall." The one thing that makes life interesting and beautiful is the fact that it is a mixture of "sweets and bitters."

Growth and strength and happiness are hidden beneath a mountain of difficulties and he who would reach them must strive, must dig, must persevere. No half-hearted weakling stays in the game long enough to learn the secret of success and hence must fail. The true fisherman is not afraid to thrown his hook in again although his catch was small the day before. The most precious jewels are not found on the surface. Neither do we get bread for the asking or else the human family would dwindle into dwarfs. A strong, healthy, vigorous and prosperous people work while they wait and are strong because they work. "Perseverance" is their watchword and "Duty well done," their motto. Then heads up—go forward and reap an abundant harvest. He who goes through life, sour and discouraged, not only loses the confidence and respect of his neighbor, but loses self-respect as well. Nature locks her storehouse of riches against him who sluggishly plods along and fails to appreciate the vast possibilities at his very door.

Use What You Have

It does not take a very wise man to see the vast agricultural possibilities of the South. But it does take a little presence of mind—a little more common sense and a great deal more industrial pride and activity, to fully realize the wealth and happiness within our very grasp. There have been too many of us, like the old man who was smoking all the time he was looking for his pipe. We are running hundreds of miles in search of that which we could more easily secure at our very doors. Hundreds of our own people are leaving their farms and wandering like lost sheep into sections that are entirely new to them. Sections whose economic and climatic conditions will unquestionably handicap their progress and they must learn all over again what it has taken them years to learn in the South—the habits, the customs of an opposite race. "Heads up—go forward!" I would not convey the idea that I would apologize for one moment for any illegal practices reported in certain sections of the South, for then I would be an enemy to law and order—to good government. But I thoroughly believe that the new economic conditions brought on by the boll weevil and the dreadful war, have brought the Southern people—white as well as black—face to face with problems that must be properly met and properly solved, if we would have permanent contentment and prosperity; for no man realizes, today, more fully than does the Southern white man, that if the black man is to be of service to himself, to the State and to the nation, that he must be encouraged, he must be helped, he must be protected in all matters that tend to develop and substantiate character. Let us make ourselves thoroughly worthy of this encouragement by sticking to our jobs and using wisely the opportunities that are ours.

Don't Be Discouraged

It is true that the weevil has visited our section and threatened to stop the production of cotton. But he did not act a full-fledged thief. He is a blessing in disguise. He was liberal. He did not touch the boundless possibilities of food production. He simply said, "Change your methods, Mr. Farmer, and you'll reap a more abundant harvest than ever before." Let's make a united effort to feed humanity rather than the boll weevil. Better to starve the weevil than the bright-eyed boys and girls of the land. Let's say to the weevil, "If you live, you must feed yourself, for we'll make cotton a matter of least importance on our farms." In almost every paper I read, I find advertisements desiring to purchase hogs, cows, peas and various other farm products. The South is one of the best livestock sections in the whole country. It costs very little to raise a hog or cow. Pasture lands are abundant, fertile and cheap. Then "Heads up—go forward" and

Push Community Organization

Co-operation spells inspiration, aspiration and progression. It means better markets, more money, better homes, better schools and churches and better communities. "United we stand, divided we fall." There are perhaps more than ten thousand agricultural organizations in this country that are successfully managed. When the black man learns the true value of buying together, selling together, working together, then, and not until then, will he be considered as a factor to be reckoned with in the great markets of the world. As a race, we have considered farming lightly because we have striven solely for individual prosperity. We have walked one hundred miles to sell one $25 cow, taking one or two weeks, instead of co-operating with the one hundred farmers in your community, and shipping a carload, and allowing the expense to be shared by one hundred men.

I have actually seen a colored man ride eight miles to sell one dozen eggs rather than sell to a nearby colored merchant for one cent less per dozen. In other words, this man lost a day's services of himself and his horse in order to receive one cent more per dozen. We have made the mistake of catching hold of the ladder of success with one hand while the other hand was being used in an effort to keep our neighbor down. We cannot rise very fast in this way. "All men up," must be the spirit of the whole nation if we would have a civilization that would survive the ages.

Would you get profit out of farming? Then sell instead of giving away your farm products. If your cow is worth $30, don't sell her for $15. Better to keep her. She'll not spoil on your hands, but she'll raise more cows for you and make your lands richer all the time. Never suffer the buyer to know more about what you have to sell than you know. Insist on the market price or don't sell, for he who buys for one-third the value, will receive both your and his profits. Unless you train your children to see profit in farm life, they will never love it. Our boys and girls are leaving our farms because they see nothing but poverty, ignorance, shame and degradation. They see their fathers and mothers happy in old dilapidated broken down, unpainted and unsanitary dwellings, subsisting on the coarsest and most unbalanced diet and clad in the most unsightly manner with no money that they can call their own, and they imagine that farm life simply means want and misery. Is it to be wondered at that as soon as they reach the years of maturity, they seek other quarters? We can change these conditions and we must, if we would develop a love for agriculture commensurate with the demands of the day.

Let's do it through organization, through diversification, through intelligent business and scientific management. Let's do it by growing a larger quantity and a better quality of products to the acre and demand a better price for what we grow. Let's do it by encouraging not only the club movement among the parents of the community, but among the boys and girls as well. Let's see to it that every boy in the community raises at least one pig and one acre of corn or peanuts and don't forget to let these boys manage their own pig or corn and enjoy the profits. "Heads up—Go forward" into the

Livestock Business

No community offers better advantages along this line than yours. Don't let that fine pasture land go to waste. Turn it into milk and butter and cheese. Feed the surplus skimmed milk to the hogs and develop a fine hog business. The world is hungry and is depending largely upon you to supply the demands. The people in the frozen zone can't raise cattle and hogs so easily as you can and will be seriously disappointed if you fail along this line. Turn these fine grazing products into first-class stock because it is very expensive to handle scrub stock. The white man at your very door will be glad to encourage this movement, for he knows that an independent man is more useful to his country than a pauper. Open your eyes and you'll see opportunities that you have never seen before.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED APRIL 22-28, 1917

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the National Negro Health Week which is to be observed April 22-28, 1917. It is hoped that every Negro in this country will enter vigorously into the Health Week campaign and contribute his share toward the success of the movement. No movement so vitally concerns the welfare of our people as this, for the mental and economic strength of a people depends in no small degree upon its physical strength. Statistics give the startling information that 112,000 Negro workers are sick all the time at a yearly loss of $45,000,000, and that there are 450,000 of our people seriously ill all the time, causing an additional annual loss of $75,000,000.

Investigations show that much of this sickness is preventable and therefore the prime object of this National Negro Health Week movement is to center the attention of every Negro throughout this country on the simple rules of good health and save to the race and nation the enormous wastes that are so seriously affecting our physical and economic condition. It is very much hoped that every Negro community will, during this designated Negro Health Week, set aside at least one day on which a strong, practical health program is carried out. A booklet, containing suggestions as to how to make this Negro Health Week campaign most effective, is being prepared, and persons interested may secure same by addressing Mr. Emmett J. Scott. Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

CHEAP BREEDING STOCK IS EXPENSIVE

The unprecedented demand for pure-bred live stock will sooner or later result in the marketing of many animals eligible to registry, which are inferior as individuals and which may prove poor breeders. S. T. Simpson of the Missouri College of Agriculture reminds buyers that the present high values afford all the better reasons for investing in only good breeding animals even though they appear high in price. In this way only can the present high standard be maintained, and the scrub pure-bred finally eliminated.

The use of the registered scrub can but discourage the cause of pure-bred sires and better live stock. The breeder who markets such individuals will ultimately suffer the criticism of those who know good live stock, and finally be discriminated against in buying and selling. The purchaser of the scrub pure-bred can breed nothing but inferior individuals so long as he presists in buying the pedigree with no regard for individual merit.

The pure-bred sire is the best means of live stock improvement. Whether good or bad he is half the herd and sometimes more. For this reason the selection of this sire demands equally as much attention as the entire group of females, and it is far more important to have a good sire, both in individuality and breeding than to have one or two good females. If sacrifices must be made, let them occur in the selection of the females. Better still, let every one be a good one, both in breeding and individual excellence.

FARM INVENTORY SHOWS PROFIT OR LOSS

Look over the advertisements in your local paper during January. Most of the merchants are advertising sales, aren't they? Those sales mean that the merchants are prepairing for another year of business. They have either taken an inventory or are about to take one. Merchants find inventories indispensable in intelligent conduct of their business.

The inventory is just as indispensable to the intelligent conduct of a farm business as it is to the merchant. In a general way the farmer can tell whether or not he has made money during the year, but unless some form of inventory is made or some form of records kept, no farmer can tell the exact status of his business. The inventory, together with a simple system of bookkeeping will put the farmer on a business basis. In this way the farmer can tell whether or not he has made money on his various transactions. By keeping records he will be able to discover the leaks in his business and remedy them. Under the usual system on the average farms there is absolutely no way of determining the earnings of the different activities.

Farmers who have not worked out a system of farm accounting may receive aid and suggestions by addressing the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.

POORLY ARRANGED KITCHEN HINDERS FARM WORK

The kitchen is the most important institution on the farm. Some folks will disagree with that statement just after meal time or in winter when they are fat and lazy. But make the same suggestion about eleven o'clock or in mid-afternoon of a summer harvest day and the resolution will be carried without a dissenting voice. Now doesn't it seem that the most important farm institution should be efficient? Miss Carrie L. Pancoast, in Extension Circular 12 of the University of Missouri, Agricultural Extension Service, says, "The farm kitchen is the farm woman's most important workshop and in many ways the chief room of the house. Its equipment and arrangement may easily make the difference between a tired, over-worked, worn-out housewife, and one who has some time and energy left for recreation after the day's work is done." This circular has just come from the press and contains a general discussion of the efficiency of the kitchen. It also contains plans and suggestions for arrangement and equipment of the kitchen. It is illustrated with pictures and drawings of some Missouri farm kitchens which have proved successful. Copies of this circular may be had on application to the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.

Too frequently the kitchen is arranged without regard to the rest of the house or proper location. Too frequently, also, the farm woman must perform her work in the kitchen with tools and implements which were used by her grandmother while her husband provides the latest farm machinery for performing his work. He could not be induced to use the cradle or the flail in wheat production, or to prepare his land with the wooden mold-board plow and the brush harrow. Why then, should the farm woman have to contend with an antiquated kitchen or with antiquated equipment.

Farmers who are planning to build or remodel their kitchens would do well to apply for this circular.

WOMAN'S PLACE ON THE FARM

BY JUANITA H. V. CONYERS,
Matron of Girls in Agricultural Department, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Every housewife can look inviting in her home. She needs only to wear a plain gingham dress. Such a dress can be bought for the small sum of seventy-five cents. She should never enter her kitchen for the purpose of preparing a meal without having on a gingham dress and cap. Each of these serve a particular purpose. The cap, which can be very easily made from the scraps of cloth left either from the dress or apron, is worn to prevent the hair from falling into the food. The apron serves as a protection for the dress. Thus attired, the wife is a cheerful personage to the home, a charm to the kitchen and a guarantee of sanitation.

True to her vow, the housewife should have her husband's welfare constantly at heart. Hers should be the aim to prevent extravagance, and to promote economy. Beginning with herself, she should be moderate in dress, rather than attempt to follow the extreme fashions of today Simplicity in dress and economy in buying should be her determined aim. To a still further degree she can protect her husband's interest, instead of buying his shirts, dresses for her children and her own dresses ready made, let her make them herself. What joy, what delight, comes into the home as a result of such deeds. Through them her husband knows and appreciates his wife as a perfect homemaker.

The place of the woman centers in the home. She should spare no pains in making her home beautiful and attractive. The housewife of today is blessed with having the Rural Supervisor and Home Economic teachers who bring all the great and good things to her door. Invaluable are the services of these to the modern farm woman. By these teachers she is taught that every picture should be in a frame and that there is nothing prettier than the frames made from cornshucks which can be gotten from the field. She learns too that the cornshuck door mat is always appropriate and very easily made, and that the sewing basket and sandwich tray can be made from the pine needles that grow just back of the farm. If the teachings of these people are carefully followed, I am sure that no housewife will let her chairs be without bottoms but will cane them herself with oak splints. The housewife that loves to see her home made attractive will seek every opportunity to learn the things that afford comfort. This knowledge, the Supervisors and Home Economic teachers stand ever ready to give. The slogan of today is, the "South must feed herself." If this be true, man must be taught first to raise his own foodstuffs; as he learns to make it, woman must be taught to save it and to prepare it for the table.

It is true that the husband may devote most of his time to the growing of corn, cotton, velvet beans, peas and sweet potatoes, but the wife can fill her place and have her little garden the year round with such vegetables as lettuce, onions, beets, parsley and collards ready for market. Since the cost of living is getting higher each day, the wife should take great interest in having her eggs, milk, butter and poultry ready for sale; with the profits from the sale of these, she can help her husband wonderfully. As husband and wife thus co-operate and the spirit spreads from household to household, the slogan that the "South must feed herself" will be a complete realization.

The wife should not let any of her fruits and vegetables go to waste. She should have in her pantry, as results of her spare moments in the summer, canned tomatoes, snapbeans, pickled cucumbers, jellies and marmalades. These are delicious for any meal. There is nothing more appetizing than a dinner consisting of home grown products. Ones husband returning home to dinner after a hard morning's work, is delighted to find on his table a delicious meal consisting of collard greens with bacon, pickled beets, egg corn-bread, butter, baked chicken, butter milk and grated sweet potatoe pie. He can return to his work in the afternoon with a happy heart for he knows that there is comfort in his home for him and that his wife is the producer of this comfort. Endeavoring always to manifest increased interest and devotion, the wife never fails to greet her husband with unstinted love upon his leaving and returning to the home. This helps to overcome the difficulties of the day.

In adorning the domestic circle and secular world with the art of simple refinement and in surrounding ourselves with the sacred atmosphere with all the hallowed influences of a higher life, we will be fulfilling our mission on earth, thus making the truth more plainly to be seen that,

"The men of the earth build the houses, chambers, halls and domes,
But the women of the earth—God bless them—
The women build the homes."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. G. L. IMES,
Dean, Bible Training School, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

March 4
Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand
John 6:1-14

The miracles of Jesus are commonly interpreted to present the evidences of the power of Jesus, and so the proofs of his divinity. But if they give to us the evidence of the power of Jesus they also indicate the greatness of the faith of Jesus. In many instances before the miracle has been wrought Jesus challenged the faith of those who sought him; but in as many instances perhaps he wrought his great works wholly upon his own initiative, without any demand upon others save for obedi-

Heating Bars
THE MAGIC IS 9 IN LONG
SHAMPOO DRIER MFG CO
THE MAGIC SHAMPOO DRIER AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER
MAILED ANY WHERE IN U.S. POSTAGE PAID $1.00
Agents Wanted. Write for Literature.
Magic Shampoo Drier Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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College Academy Divinity School

An Institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development; the only Institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest Northern universities.

Debating, Y. M. C. A., Athletic, all live features. For information address.

JOHN HOPE, President

THE STAR HAIR GROWER

Wonderful Hair Dressing and Grower
1,000 Agents Good Money Made

I want agents in every city and village to sell THE STAR HAIR GROWER. This is a wonderful preparation. Can be used as a straightener with or without Irons. Sells for 25c. a Box. One 25c. box will prove its value. Any person who will use it will be convinced. No matter what has failed to grow your hair just give THE STAR HAIR GROWER a trial and you will be convinced.

Send 25c for full size box, If you wish to be an agent send $1.00 and I will send you a full supply so that you may begin at once, also agents' terms. Send all money by money order.

The Star Hair Grower Manufacturer
1113 Clark St. Evanston, Ill.

The Negro Agricultural and Technical College

Controlled and maintained by the Governments of North Carolina, and of the United States. Open all the year round. Twenty-third annual session, fall term begins September 1st, 1916. Courses leading to Bachelor of Science in agriculture and mechanics.

For catalog or other information, address

Jas. B. Dudley, President, *Greensboro, N. C.*

Beautiful Negro Pictures

Latest size 16x20 Dr. Washington; Charge of The Colored Troops, and three others. Family Records Mottoes: 1 for 25 cents 16 for $1.50. Dr. Washington on Post Cards and other Negro Cards. Easter, Birthday appropriate verses, 100 for 60 cents. 15 samples 10 cents. All goods Postpaid. Hot sellers for agents.

J. Griffith Art Co., 458 W. 57 St., New York City

DROPSY TREATMENT. It gives quick relief. Swelling and short breath soon gone. All distressing symptoms rapidly disappear. Liver and kidneys act better. General improvement is realized. I send by mail a trial treatment absolutely FREE. Try it. Never heard of anything its equal for dropsy. Write to DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Bank Bldg., Box 7 , Chatsworth Ga.

TRY

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Famous Six Weeks or 90 Day Treatments

For Scalp, Hair and Skin

Nos. 1 and 2, Six Weeks, 50c. With No. 3, 75c.
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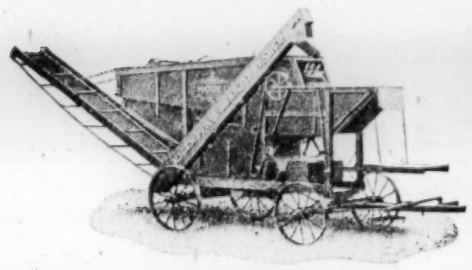
GOOD TERMS TO AGENTS

P. O. BOX 102, WILMINGTON, DEL.

POSTAGE EXTRA, 10 CTS.

The Improved KOGER PEA, BEAN and GRAIN THRESHER

Suited for all farmers because it threshes most all of the crops he grows. A perfect combination machine.



It's a power thresher, but it doesn't cost much. Surprising how easy you can buy it, yet it pays for itself many times a season. The Koger is for all work—threshes peas, soy beans and velvet beans from the MOWN VINES without trouble; threshes peanuts, sorghum, rice, millet and WHEAT and OATS.

"The machine I have been looking for for 20 years."—Prof. Massey.

It does ALL the work ALL the time and we guarantee it fully or PEAS, BEANS, WHEAT, ETC.

Surely you want to know all about this ONE machine that takes the place of several different machines. Then write now for booklet 101

KOGER PEA and BEAN THRESHER CO., Morristown, Tenn.

Long Hair That is Soft Smooth and Glossy

Quinade, Invented by a New York Chemist, Stimulates and Nourishes the Roots of the Hair

Just as a good fertilizer nourishes the soil and produces a rich crop of wheat or corn, so will the proper remedy create a healthy condition of the scalp, and promote the growth of the hair. QUINADE stimulates and nourishes the roots of the hair, thereby causing a healthy growth.

QUINADE was invented by a New York chemist, and is made under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist of over 25 years' experience; this is a guarantee that QUINADE is as near pharmaceutically correct as can be. The ingredients are selected with great care, and nothing enters this high class preparation unless it is of the highest purity.

Seeby's QUINASOAP, the ideal shampoo, is an excellent aid to QUINADE in keeping the scalp in a clean, healthy condition. It should be used about every two weeks.

Both articles are sold by druggists and dealers at 25c each, or will be sent direct by Seeby Drug Co., 79 E. 130th St., New York City, on receipt of price. Write for sample of QUINADE, mentioning the name of this paper.

ence. The feeding of the five thousand is an instance of this kind.

We are not accustomed to speak of the faith of Jesus. We are caught with the glamour of his wonderful works, as were they of old time, and we marvel at his power. But this is the very attitude that Jesus himself most discouraged. As a display of power, Jesus, finally refused to perform these wonderful works. Men simply marvelled at them without being quickened to faith or to righteousness. But when we view these acts as works of faith on his part there is kindled in us something akin to his own faith; we are encouraged; we are moved to go and do likewise.

Examine the story and see how the faith of Jesus is manifested. Before him is the hungry multitude. To send them away to the city for food was out of the question: neither were there sufficient funds to send off and buy food for them. Appealing to his disciples they simply confessed their helplessness. Then his great faith mainfests itself. There is at hand five loaves and two small fishes. Small indeed are his resources, but not too small to be used; not so small as to be ignored. Seating the company he takes the bread, blesses it and begins to distribute it among them then; and behold, the work is done. That faith is honored and God, his father, multiplies the loaves and fishes according to the needs of the hour.

Mark then the faith of Jesus. No task was too great to daunt him. He would attempt anything that needed to be done. No means were too insignificant for his purposes: he made complete use of all his resources. He counted always on the aid and support of His Father in every undertaking and His Father never failed him.

March 11

Jesus, the Bread of Life

John 6:22-40

The book of John, as no other book of the New Testament, gives us insight into the mind of Jesus. It tells us how Jesus interpreted the events about him as they affected his own life and purposes; what his views were as to his own place in the world and his relations to God, the Father; and what he thought of the various groups of people and of individuals as they manifested various attitudes toward him. In most instances where John records an event he follows it with a comment from Jesus himself, such as he addressed to the people or in a later interview to his own disciples.

In this lesson we are given to see the clear insight of Jesus in discriminating between the motives of men. He had recently fed five thousand people, and they had made a demonstration with a view to making him king. He disappeared from their midst but on the morrow they followed him to the opposite shore. When he has the crowd gathered before him, again he frankly tells them that all they were looking for was the free bread that he had distributed to them on the day before: that they were not even impressed with the remarkable demonstration of power in the miracle, save as a means of saving them from the labor and toil of courageous rebuke to the selfishness earning their own bread. It was a courageous rebuke to the selfishness of their enthusiasm, which did not deceive him with its offer of a sudden and elusive glory. His mission was spiritual and no show of earthly glory could tempt. He had resisted it before in the wilderness at the beginning of his ministry; he withstood it now with equal hardihood.

Here again John gives us a view of Jesus' deep consciousness of his close and vital relations with God and to the world. He does not hesitate to call himself the "Bread of Life." He regards himself as occupying a peculiar relation to all men, and so offers himself to the world. Such a position is high, is even dangerous. But it is possible to men who have a clear vision of God, and whose lives are intimately related to God. Many men have assumed such a position, but few indeed have maintained it: Jesus alone maintained it with complete success. But with it there is power. Jesus had with it a sense of power from God himself. In his words, in his deeds he relied always on this power. "I live by the Father," he tells the crowd, and he lived and proved it in all he did and said. Today the world still lives by this bread from Heaven.

A GREAT EDUCATIONAL MASS MEETING

Evergreen, Ala., Feb. 5, 1917.

To the Editor, Negro Farmer and Messenger:

A great educational mass meeting was held in the court house here on February 4, 1917. More than 400 persons among whom were many leading whites, attended this meeting. The meeting was held under the auspices of Principal W. E. Knight for the purpose of raising money toward the erection of a school building for the County Training School at this place.

Mr. Booker T. Washington, Jr., of Tuskegee Institute, and Mr. Wm. Rakestraw, Tuskegee Farmers' Conference Agent, were the speakers of the occasion and their speeches aroused Evergreen thoroughly as to the educational needs of our people here. In this meeting fifty-five ($55.00) dollars were raised. Among those contributing were the following:

Mrs. P. G. Goins	$7.25
Robert Matthews, Sr.,	2.25
Henry Matthews	1.00
Dr. J. A. Franklin	5.00
J. W. Jefferson	1.00
Harry Hill	1.00
Mrs. Rosa Simpson	1.00
Mrs. Mary Smith	1.00
F. Purifoy	3.00
William Bryant	4.00
Mrs. Hill	.50
Mrs. Ivy	.50
H. D. Donald	.50
Penn Williams	1.00
Mrs. Thomas Maxwell	
Mrs. Sim Maxwell	

Persons who said they wouldn't aid, contributed toward the collection, and are now saying, "We are going to build that house."

Professor James L. Sibley, who is also very much interested in the educational welfare of the colored people everywhere, was present Tuesday, February 6th and spoke to a very appreciative audience. At this meeting, Lawyer, Rabb, Professor Wilborn and wife and other teachers of the white agricultural school, were present and spoke encouragingly of the idea of establishing a Teacher Training School here. We feel greatly indebted to Messrs. Rakestraw and Washington for the great good they have done in getting our people interested in this work.

Reporter.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF NEGRO DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

On February 8-9-10, 1917, one of the most comprehensive meetings in interest of Farm Demonstration and Agricultural Extension Work, ever held at Tuskegee Institute, took place. This meeting was presided over by Dr. J. F. Duggar and State Agent, J. T. Watt, of Auburn. Other white visitors in attendance were Asa Vaughn, County Agent, Tuskegee, Alabama; A. D. Whithead, District Agent, Greenville, Alabama; W. L. Lett, District Agent, Auburn, Alabama; Lawyer C. W. Hare, Tuskegee, Alabama, and Superintendent of Education W. B. Riley, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Following is an extract from the program for the three days' session:

Remarks by G. R. Bridgeforth, Director of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

"How to get the earliest and best corn, vegetables, patch crops and stock feed." General discussion.

"A suggestive cropping plan for a one-horse tenant farm." Discussion led by agents P. J. Brown, Gallion, Alabama, and C. W. Greene, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Round table discussion: (a) "Terracing land and laying off rows;" led by L. J. Watkins, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; (b) "Plans for food and feed crops." (c) "Peanuts and other new cash crops." (d) "Velvet beans: Why? Where? How?" by Dr. J. F. Duggar.

"Saving heifers and providing for the raising of livestock."

"When should the farm year begin?" Dr. J. F. Duggar.

"The spread of diseases among livestock and the practical means for their control:" (a) Hog Cholera. (b) Blackleg in cattle. Discussion led by Dr. J. H. Bias, Veterinarian, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Agent B. F. Hill, County Agent, Athens, Alabama.

"Care of work stock": (a) Balance feeding. (b) Regularity in feeding and watering. (c) Care of stables. (d) Fitting of collars and harness.

"Combating the boll weevil," by Dr. W. E. Hinds, State Entomologist, Auburn, Alabama.

"Policy of agents with respect to questions not strictly agricultural": (a) Farm Loan Associations. (b) The so-called Negro Exodus. (c) How can the agents exert an influence in favor of such a law abiding spirit as will make farming more profitable? (d) Improved sanitation. (e) School buildings and equipment. General discussion.

"How county agents can help the tenant farmer. (A report from each agent.)

The agents attending this meeting were as follows: F. L. Bennett, Millers Ferry, Alabama; T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; C. W. Greene, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; M. B. Ivy, Union Springs, Alabama; J. B. McPherson, Wedowee, Alabama; C. D. Menafee, Opelika, Alabama; G. W. Patterson, Normal, Alabama; P. J. Brown, Gallion, Alabama; N. J. Coleman, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; P. C. Parks, Normal, Alabama; J. P. Scales, Coatopa, Alabama; T. H. Toodle, Selma, Alabama; S. T. Whitfield, Normal, Alabama; B. F. Hill, Athens, Alabama; J. S. Hope, Seale, Alabama, and C. M. Abbott, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

FUNNY CORNER

When down in the mouth think of Jonah when he was there; he came out all right!—N. B. A. Boosting Department.

A Special Occasion

The new minister was invited out to supper. He was a bachelor, and when he helped himself to the biscuits for the third time he looked across the table at the hostess' little girl. "I don't often have such a good supper as this, my dear," he said in his most propitiatory tone. "We don't either," said the little girl, smiling. "I'm awful glad you came."—Christian Herald.

Selling the Cow

"She's an awf'ly good old cow. Our children think the world of her. You'll like her immensely."

"And how much milk does she give?"

"Don't know exactly, but she's a nice cow—first-class."

"Well, you must have some idea—does she give a gallon at a milking?"

"Never kept very close track."

"But you must have a rough notion about it. Does she give as much as half a gallon a day?"

"Couldn't say definitely. She's an awf'ly good, kind old cow, though. If shes' got any milk she'll give it to you."

His Only Wish

Barney Bernard, the Hebrew comedian, says a friend of his, named Cohen (when Barney tells a story his friend is always named Cohen) dreamed that a co-religionist died and went to heaven, arriving at the pearly gates simultaneously with a person of color.

As St. Peter swung the portals ajar the black man scrooged in.

"My son," said the good saint, "you are about to receive your reward for your good deeds done in the flesh. In addition to welcoming you into paradise I have the power of bestowing upon you one great gift. What is your dearest wish? Speak and it is yours."

The newly-arrived rolled his eyes in earnest thought.

"Well, suh," he said at length, "ef 'tain't too much trouble I believe I'd lak to have a millyun dollahs."

Instantly the fortune was in his arms. As he stood there dumfounded by his good luck, tonguetied with astonishment, and popeyed with joy unutterable, Cohen's compatriot slipped gently into the celestial precincts. To him St. Peter turned.

"My son," he said, "what is your wish?"

"Not very much, Mister St. Peter," said the latest comer. "All I want is fifty dollars' worth of phony jewelry and halluf an hour alone with that colored gentleman."—Exchange.

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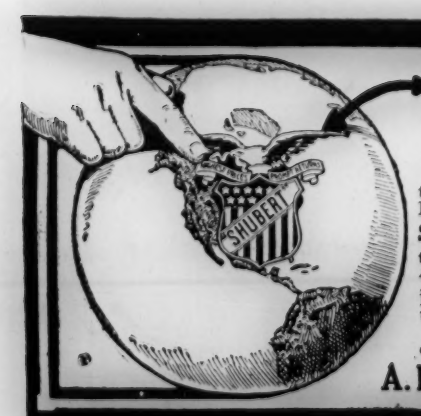

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